THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

OFFICE, 70 FOURTH AVENUE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Sure Sign.

Fine arts or carriage painting excelled by Wilson either Sign or Ornamental.

Executive Session.

Another Bank Starts.

Fine Gold Pens.

Country Merchants

Banks of Institutions.

The Pittsburgh Female College.

Dissolution.

Fine Gold Pens.

Another Bank Starts.

Fine Gold Pens.

A Card to Gentlemen.

Fine Gold Pens.

Another Bank Starts.

Fine Gold Pens.

Another Bank Starts.

Fine Gold Pens.

Another Bank Starts

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.

It is reported that Gen. GRANT has expressed Congressman PETERS, of the Lincoln District, that Pennsylvania will have a representative in the Cabinet. A month ago Gen. GRANT was understood as saying that he considered he was entitled to no opinion. If he considered he was entitled to give Pennsylvania a Cabinet officer, he would make the office to Gov. CURTIN.

A despatch from Harrisburg says that Jeff Davis' and Gen. Case have lately spent some time together, and that though the result of this interview is not definitely known, "enough has been ascertained to lead to the belief that Gen. Case will, in the event of a renomination, so manipulate the affairs of his road as to give the Erie line connecting link with the great West."

Gen. GRANT within a few days, is reported to have spoken very decidedly against retaining the Income and Office Tax "if they do not repeal the law." It certainly cannot make any change. It cannot repeal a law without making charges of a character which would blast his reputation, and that would not be very agreeable, you know, and the result will be that the men who hold office now will continue to hold it during the rest of the term, no matter what any drones may be. Of course, this will save us all the office hunting boring." This fairly sacrifices our conduct of patriotism, that if the law stands the changes in office will be made very slowly.

The Pittsburgh Post, we see, in imposition of seeing extravagance when its own party are guilty of committing or proposing it. The most extravagant proposition of the present session of Harrisburg was brought forward by Mr. WILKINSON, of Montgomery county, who moved to add five hundred dollars to the pay of each member, which would thereby be increased to fifteen hundred dollars. The additional expense to the Treasury would be sixty-seven thousand dollars. The most extravagant proposition we have seen, eighteen of the thirty-eight Democrats—or more than one-half of the Democratic vote—supporting it in the senate. If anything more than two-thirds of the Republicans had been willing to vote for it. Had the motion received the votes of the parties in the same proportion it actually did, neither party would have been censured. Now these facts the Post makes no account of; neither does it seem to know that every measure of economy passed at Harrisburg falls in the Democratic representatives in the House especially.

A SOCIETY CYCLOPEDIA.

The manager of the Boston Musical Jubilee proposes to number "Hail Columbia" in the following manner:

[illegible]

The "Irish Cyclone" will bring out the fifth time of 20,000 voices, the band of 1,000, 100 anvils, one hundred members of the fire department to fix the "anvil work," several from corps, artillery, and no end to the bells. Mr. GILMORE is not a novice in the monster musical business. He presided at a concert in New Orleans on the 4th of March, 1866, in which there were no less than one thousand voices, selected from the public schools, and an orchestra of two hundred musicians. Having said this much in his favor, we can afford to criticise his present project. In our opinion it will be incomplete. We have perused and reperused the programme, but as yet have failed to find any mention of a volcanic eruption or earthquake. This oversight is all the more unaccountable when we reflect that Mr. GILMORE does not aim at mere melody. What he is evidently desirous to secure is first, sound; second, the most disagreeable of all possible sounds, and in the third and last place, as many different kinds of disagreeable sounds. We have no doubt he has devoted himself laboriously to the gloom work before him, but in his arrangements he has failed to come up to our expectations. If he could only promise the crumbling of an earthquake, moving out the stock, and a little thunder and lightning, and a small—very small—volcanic eruption, say along the line of Bunker Hill, we would try to get along with the balance of the monster entertainment, as it is, however, we cannot avoid expressing our regrets at his transparent opportunism, or flooring like energy.

THE GERMANS AND NEGRO AS SEEN FROM NEW YORK.

There is a class of people who cannot avoid mixing religion with politics. In some cases that we can think of, the mixing is fictitious and commendable, as, for instance, when the politics are bad, and the religion good, or where both are good, but where the religion is of an individual quality, and the politics bad, the former is more than absorbable. In the first case we find the religion that won't bear practical, every day usage must be built upon a very fragile foundation, and is generally unfit for any use. At the same time, it must be admitted that, as a general thing, religion and politics do not go together more than organs and sausage cutters, or pure lemonade and prizefighting. We don't believe politics, generally speaking, can be made a hand-maid of religion. We fear that in the end the handmaid would die the ministerial premature, fraught them to the core, and use them pretty much as handmaids sometimes do their mistress's best clothes in their absence. Therefore we would prefer to take our politics "straight" and without mixing. However, as it is merely a matter of taste, we do not propose to prevent others from diluting their religion with politics, or adding more "body" to their politics by infusing a trifle of religion. This, it seems, is the custom of the thoroughly orthodox New York Express, and a large proportion of the intelligent voters of the Nineteenth ward.

But the orthodox politicians of New York are not disposed to sophisticate their liberal sentiments. In their opinion, the politics that cannot boast a religious basis are not worth a continental copper. It is remarkable that this feeling in the opposition absolutely necessary in New York at the present juncture. There must be a crisis in New York politics. We have long inclined to the belief that a political crisis was imminent among the piously disposed voters of the Nineteenth ward, but still quite recently did not apprehend the sudden development. The development, it appears, has been wholly brought about by "the Dutch." In using this term we must not be supposed to fall into the popular error of classing the Germans with the "Dutch." Edinburgh, in this case, must yield to custom, and it is the custom to term every Russian, Dane, Swede, Norwegian, Pole and Hungarian who came over to us or shows a "Dutchman."

Wherever may be said of the Germans, it cannot be denied that as a rule they are a liberty loving people. Their social customs, traditions, teachings and literature, within this is a thousand different ways. They love sleep in their nights, as divers times, and trampled down the tendency cannot by a corrupt clergy, and an aristocracy based upon them. They have several occasion after concession from their rulers. And where they failed they had the courage to confess it, and to submit to the penalty incurred with a heroism that commands the admiration of the world. As a rule, your foreigner in Germany is not a pliant instrument for the priest craft. Something else than the doctrines is taught in the Turnverein hall. Liberty, equality, free government, independence, are their watchwords. These watchwords do not meet the approval of the orthodox voters who constitute the vanguard of the Democracy in the Nineteenth ward. They have been so long accustomed to the clan, the slang-shot, knife and pistol, that they have come to rely upon them solely as the most powerful arguments. Naturally they view with distrust and alarm the increasing influence of "the Dutch."

The election of CARL SCHURZ affords the leaders of the aforesaid voters an opportunity to open their batteries upon the "Dutch infidels," "Dutch Devils," and "Red Republican Atheists." It is a remarkable fact that all the savagery stories of indigenous Americanity under the "brigadiers" of a Democracy. The orthodox voter of New York, who once upon a time shot, scalped the "Indians" in a moment of obsession, is [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STEPHEN FOSTER. By M. Bellamy Edwards. Boston: Richards & Co.

When "The Debate" appeared the issue of the American projects were perhaps as much affected with the portraiture of Lincoln [illegible] by the skill evinced in the creation of the prominent characters. The same charms that formed the chief attraction in "The Debate" are strikingly displayed in "Uncle Jacob," German Scout, belonging, poets and novelists are portrayed in such a manner as only one familiar with life in Germany can paint it. The hero, although a scamp, and well advanced in years, is especially a man of the world. Sufficiently and sufficient government. Gifted with an ingenuity appearance and consummate talents, he obtained entrance into the highest circles, practiced villainies he did not possess, imposed upon trusting people, fell, and in his fall realized final excellent without faith, sacrificed without hope, and old age without love, are the inevitable results of what may be termed episodic declarations with conscience. The book is one that cannot fail to convey a moral—as such in the direct of modern novels. Minor, 75 Fifth avenue.

POEMS OF MARY TAYLOR. By Marygold. New York: Appleton & Co.

One of the most amusing of the many impossible fancy books written by Captain Marryatt. The Captain hit off a great many follies in his time, but in none of his works are there to be found so many satirical onslaughts as in "The Poems of Many Talents." E. S. Dodd.

THE TAUCHNITZ, by Sir Walter Scott. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Who would be without Sir Walter's works when they can be procured simply for the trifle of seventy-five cents, or bound in green and gold, four and five in a volume, for two dollars? For sale by R. S. Davis, 91 Wood street.

TAUCHNITZ EDITION OF DICKENS. With a Life of the Author. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Same's works, formerly known only to the student and scholar, but for to become universally known as the leading first-class of cheap publications. The efforts of the publishers to reproduce the poet's greatest work in such a form as to render it attractive to the general public, will no doubt be most successful. Printed on thick paper, compact, and in such a manner as to permit the purchaser to gratify his own taste in the matter of binding. The new edition, superior in every way to the old. Price fifty cents. R. S. Davis.

THE CHIEFTAIN AT PRINCE. By the author of the "Days of Georgian," New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The admission of the former works of this author will find in the "Chapter of Prefer" to discussion of either historic or of excellence. The author considered of the desire displayed by the general reader to acquire information concerning the customs, mode of life and scenery of the Highlands, and has in the present volume given a description of the [illegible] of the Highlands, under which particular [illegible] are portrayed in such a manner as only one familiar with life in Germany can paint it. The hero, although a scamp, and well advanced in years, is especially a man of the world. Sufficiently and sufficient government. Gifted with an ingenuity appearance and consummate talents, he obtained entrance into the highest circles, practiced villainies he did not possess, imposed upon trusting people, fell, and in his fall realized final excellent without faith, sacrificed without hope, and old age without love, are the inevitable results of what may be termed episodic declarations with conscience. The book is one that cannot fail to convey a moral—as such in the direct of modern novels. Minor, 75 Fifth avenue.

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LOVE SE LOUISA, LOVE ME LOVE, by Charles Reade. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co.

If there is any truth in his novel, it is mainly confessed in the fact that social position, education, culture and refinement alone will not make a full grown man, however necessary it may be in the case of a woman. The gentleman. Also, that female nobility, good temper, and a desire to be useful to one's fellows is not incompatible with the harshest education. The heroine of the story is but a lady, and is rescued by a gentleman—a man in the shape of a sailor, with a quiet, strong hand, a true eye, and a heart large enough to take in all humanity. Lucy Fountain has other and finer characters, and genuine in saying as to the sailor we would rescue him to be one of him. For sale by R. S. Davis.

SONGS FOR LOVE TO MARRY. By Charles Reade. New York: Fields, Osgood & Co.

There can be no question that the ablest minds of all professions have adopted the sword as the most effective instrument in engaging popular abuses, and pointing out the means of reformation. Public abuses can be illustrated and wrong done to the same time through the medium of poetry's ink. Charles Reade's poetry, as well as his prose, is full of the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 24, 1869.

There were more sales of gold at the Gold Board to-day, increasing the total amount of transactions, but the prices realized were about the same as those current yesterday. Gold opened at the open market interest, and several transactions are also announced at 30 and 31 per cent. Prime bankers' paper is in demand, and commands 7 per cent. for sixty days' paper, and 8 per cent. for ninety days' paper. Other classes of paper are not quoted. The movement seems to be a tendency to still advance prices. The movement seems to be a tendency to still advance prices. The movement seems to be a tendency to still advance prices

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

The Water We Drink—The Importance of Our Water Works.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The most important and encouraging one of the many signs of the times in our city is a healthy public sentiment in favor of the introduction of water in greater quantity and purity than the sources of the present works of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Companies can furnish. That the supply can not be had in sufficient quantity from the Allegheny river in its present condition, whatever our fastidious friends may say to the contrary, is a fact which no one who considers the matter can for a moment doubt. Let us, then, look for a moment at the question of quality, and consider the dangers we are running in this respect. Furthermore one of the most important, if not necessary to go to the mouth of the river opposite our Water Works, and there, on a single night, most good people can find will make the strongest stomach sick. At four feet, at the mouth of the upper pipe of your Water Works, we see floating majestically along a mass of filth and corruption, and it seems to me that the responsible officers of the Companies are very remiss in their duty in not providing some means by which this can be kept from the pipes. Why not construct a floating screen across the river, which would allow to flow through its pores, much as the water of the article is found, all the floating matter of the surface? Such a screen would be a cheap matter, and would be the means of saving many lives. Why not, also, have a boat to go out in the morning and clean off the screen? Why not have a steam tug to do the work? Why not have the water drawn from the middle of the river, where it is deepest and purest? Why not have the water drawn from the middle of the river, where it is deepest and purest? Why not have the water drawn from the middle of the river, where it is deepest and purest